

MAY WE be permitted to suggest that good portraits are most happy reminders to relatives and friends at Christmas and New Year's time. The good portrait carries with it a work of good thoughts. It is the always welcome and highly prized gift.

We want to assure you that we are prepared to give you the best work in the latest approved designs, and that your early order for portraits will insure you the perfection of careful detail.

Will you kindly phone or write a time for a sitting?

Respectfully,

R. W. Jenkins
PHOTOGRAPHER

WANTS

SITUATION WANTED.

Children's Nurse (White) wants situation. "T. E." this office. 5409-4t.

LOST.

On Vineyard St., Bank Book No. 6942, First National Bank of Hawaii. Finder please return to bank. 5409-3t.

ROOM AND BOARD.

The Alcove, 1345 Emma St., Tel. 1007. One detached cottage now vacant. 5405-8m.

FOR SALE.

Building lot 50x150 ft. \$1500. For particulars inquire 1624 Pilikoi St., above Wilder. 5409-1w.

HORSE FOR SALE.

\$225—Beautiful bay driving horse, age 5, 15 1/2 hands, suitable for lady to drive, is sound, trots steadily and well, not afraid of auto or street cars. Lt. Cary I. Crockett, Schofield Barracks. 5409-af.

PIANO FOR SALE.

An upright piano is offered for sale at a bargain, as the owner is leaving for the Coast. Address "Piano," this office. 5339-1f.

NEW TODAY

NOTICE.

The undersigned will take over the business of Wo Chan on December 17, 1912, and hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Wo Chan subsequent to said date. TOM HOONG. 5409-3t.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have sold the King Restaurant on King St. to Hop Chong on the 16th of Nov., 1912. All accounts contracted after that date will be settled by my successor. LEONG KAU. 5409-3t.

NOTICE.

HONOLULU AUTO STAND
Behn & Benford, Tel. 2999.
Mr. C. A. Gulick is no longer in our service as a driver. He is not authorized to run any bills in our name nor to collect any accounts due either C. H. Behn or W. Benford. 5409-10t.

BY AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 747.

Be It Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, that the following sum, amounting to Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1500.00), be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Permanent Improvement Fund of the Treasury of the City and County of Honolulu, for an account to be known as Construction Bridge Hair-Pin Turn, Waimea, Koolauloa. Presented by

H. E. MURRAY,
Supervisor.

Honolulu, T. H., December 2, 1912.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu held on Tuesday, December 2, 1912, the foregoing Resolution was passed on First Reading and ordered to print on the following vote of the said Board:

Ayes: Amann, Arnold, Kruger, Low, McClellan, Murray; total 6.
Noes: None.
Absent and not voting: Dwight; total 1.

E. BUFFANDEAU,
Deputy City and County Clerk.
5409—Dec. 4, 5, 6.

RAVAGES AMONG EUCALYPTUS

(Continued from Page 1)

They might have noticed, Dr. Lyon said in opening, the dead patches in the Tantalus forest. "These trees are dead from the recent drought," they might have said on first sight. But there was no drought in Manoa, where irrigated trees on the Long estate were also dying. Besides the eucalyptus, the black wattle and cedar trees on Tantalus were dying. As to the black wattle, old age might account for it. Cockroaches attacking the bark and twigs of some of the trees had killed them. A great many young trees at the experiment station had died from this cause.

The eucalyptus trees on Tantalus were not dying from either of these causes, but from a fungus and more of the eucalyptus globulus than the eucalyptus robusta were being attacked. As the robusta, or swamp gum, favors moist land this fact indicates that another cause than drought is the cause. The disease usually begins at the extremities—sometimes isolated branches, and sometimes one side of a tree will be infected and not the other. Dr. Lyon showed a withered branch from a Manoa tree. If the disease starts at the top it will work its way down until it enters the trunk.

Tells of Proofs.
In most of the cases they had been able to find the fungus. After the trees are dead the fungus disappears. It dies out. Cultures made of the fungus reproduced the disease in healthy growths. A section of trunk was exhibited, showing the development of the fungus after the wood had been immersed a short time in water. Darkening of the wood showed the penetration of the fungus. It did not limit itself to the sapwood but penetrated to the heartwood. It went only where there was fresh wood to attack.

They had found the fungus very virulent in its attacks on the eucalyptus, especially the young trees. By exhibits Dr. Lyon showed the difference between the colors of leaf segs by drying and killed by the fungus. The progress of the fungus could be traced farther in the pith than in the bark. It blackens the pith, which would be of a light color. There was a peculiar development in planted eucalyptus forests. As the trees die the fungus attacks them from the ground. First the small roots and then the large ones are infested, and then the disease works up through the trunk. The trees die because the roots are destroyed.

It was in 1908 that the disease was discovered and the trees have been dying ever since. Drought has something to do with the process, as a dry spell will cause the quick death of infected trees. Moist weather enables the foliage to perform its function for some time after the doom of the tree is sealed. Drought will therefore make a great many trees die at one time.

Alligator pears are attacked by this fungus, Dr. Lyon showing a sample in a can. In ten days the fungus had killed the seedling. They had not found the alligator pears on the other islands diseased. In the specimen shown the inoculated leaf had dropped off in two days, and this showed how the alligator pear to some extent protected itself—dropping its leaves before the fungus entered the trunk.

"Folly To Go On Planting."
Dr. Lyon could not say it would be folly to go on planting eucalyptus trees. If they were going to plant them in large groves, they would have to pay more attention to them. There were other trees that would serve their purposes better for forest cover.

At all events they should not be planted in pure culture—that is, exclusively on a large scale.

In answer to E. Faxon Bishop, two speakers said the disease was not the same as the dying back disease of rubber and cacao trees, a disease that was causing a great deal of damage in the West Indies.

"What is the remedy?" asked W. O. Smith.
Dr. Lyon said the only remedy was to clean out the dead trees as fast as possible. If they wished to save a few trees they might do it by pruning back the branches and painting over the wound. In a large forest such treatment was impracticable.

In reply to a question by Mr. Smith if the disease spread from centers of infection, Dr. Lyon said the infection was rather scattered. One tree may be attacked at the top, another at the bottom. It is the vital parts were first affected the tree would die quickly.

Mr. Bishop asked if the disease had appeared on the other islands, also. It was anything like the chestnut tree disease, to which the lecturer replied that it had been found on Maui, but investigation had not been made on any of the other islands. He hoped it would not prove so destructive as the chestnut tree disease on the mainland, for which neither federal nor state authorities had been able to find a remedy. It looked as if the chestnut groves were doomed.

Dr. Lyon then took up the subject of the stripe disease of sugar cane, mentioning its discussion by him in the May and July numbers of the Record, also at last meeting. In thirty-six tests made the loss of cane in twenty-five cases was 10 per cent, but he said if all the cane in a block were tested the loss would be 40 per cent. They had only taken into account mature stalks, stalks that had died in infancy not being considered in calculations. Healthy cane from Ewa and Waipahu exposed near infected cane had contracted the disease. The loss in Lahaina cane was not so great as in Yellow Caledonia and Lellow Tip.

In answer to George Davies, he said he regarded the disease as infectious. Six stools out of eighteen healthy ones had developed the malady in experiments. The disease was very prevalent in Australia. Dr. Lyon was applauded at the close of his address.

In answer to a question he said the eucalyptus disease did not attack cane as did the pineapple disease. It probably never would attack cane. It seemed to attack all kinds of eucalyptus, he said in answer to A. F. Judd, but the globulus or blue gum more than any other.

Mr. Isenberg wanted to have the information published. He knew a man who was preparing to plant a thousand eucalyptus trees.

John A. Scott said the alligator pears in Hilo had been dying for years and asked if it was from this fungus.

Dr. Lyon said probably it was from this one or some other fungus. It attacked mango trees but not nearly so virulently.

James Gibb said they had planted 125,000 eucalyptus on Honolulu plantation and he wanted to know if they should plant any more.

Dr. Lyon said they could safely neglect the rind disease. In planting eucalyptus trees this matter must be taken into consideration. It was not well to plant any tree particularly susceptible to disease in pure culture. The eucalyptus might be plant-seeds were very selective, individually they did not attack many kinds of trees.

John T. Moir asked about the mango blight, and was told it was a different fungus. He came back saying he referred to the fruit, not the tree.

tree, and Dr. Lyon said he was not familiar with that particular blight. Possibly it was the same fungus as attacked the trees.

George R. Ewart mentioned a disease that affected the fruit in Honolulu, making it drop off in its early stages.

Federal Station Lacks Equipment.
In answer to Mr. Smith it was stated by Dr. Lyon that the federal experiment station was not making any investigations on the lines discussed, but turned such matters over to the planters' station. One reason was lack of equipment at the federal station.

David Forbes asked what was the average life of the black wattle, mentioned as dying of old age on Tantalus.

Dr. Lyon replied that he was simply taking the statement of people who grew the black wattle for commercial purposes, that twelve or fifteen years was the average life of the tree. Our conditions here might not be normal for that tree.

Mr. Horner was then called on to read the report of the committee on forestry.

TAFT SENDS FREAR'S NAME

(Continued from Page 1)

FREAR NOT SURPRISED

When informed by the Star-Bulletin this morning of the cable from Washington, announcing the nomination of himself and Mott-Smith, Governor Frear manifested no surprise.

"It is not unexpected," he commented. "It is merely confirmation of our opinion, expressed some time ago. It sets at rest the talk that because he is retiring President Taft will leave all appointments for the incoming executive to handle. At the same time it does not place any obstacle in the latter's way after he is in office."

Government officials here is to the effect that there has been and still is a great deal of opposition to the reappointment of Governor Frear in Washington. This opposition, it is reported, is headed by such men as Senator Dixon and Senator Warren, backed up by a number of Democrats. The fight on the Governor is not a personal one at all, say these men, but is based largely on the political aspects of the case. The Democrats hold that it would be a mistake to confirm the appointment of an official for a term of four years, most of which would have to be served under a Democratic administration, and they contend that it is only fair to the incoming President to let him make his own appointments.

This, added to what is reported to be strenuous objections to the reappointment of Mr. Frear from certain quarters in this Territory, it is believed will exercise a deterrent effect upon the senate in considering the nomination, and may result in the holding up of the Governor's name in committee during the entire short session, say the political wise ones here. There are others, however, who feel certain the appointment will be confirmed.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS

(Continued from Page 1)

nied three times and with an emphasis and force that showed his anger, that he had used the words "The public be damned" attributed to him, and he took occasion to fire a few hot shots at Thayer.

While he was stating that the article was untrue and that its inspiration seemed to have been malicious, he said: "I do not see this attorney here today—" and Thayer, who was in the room, rose in court and interrupted with "Turn around, Mr. Cathcart, and you'll see him!"

Cathcart then went on to say that Thayer had stopped him yesterday and asked as to the disposition of the case, which he considered was rather improper conduct for an attorney in view of the fact that he, Cathcart, was the public prosecutor in the case. He stated that he did not use the words imputed to him. What he did say was that he prosecuted cases on their merits.

Stating that Mr. Thayer had seemed to question his honesty of purpose, Cathcart asserted "my actions are determined solely on what I think the case demands, not on what the public demands," and he went on to say that sometimes the public might lose sight of the fundamentals in the case itself. At another point he declared that the man who furnished the morning paper with its story had "falsified himself."

Immediately after sentence had been passed, Thayer went forward to Cathcart and there ensued a heated exchange of words in which personalities began to figure. Cathcart declared Thayer had no business giving such untruths to a newspaper and Thayer was just in the beginning of an equally acrimonious reply when Bishop Restarick, who had been in the courtroom, appeared on the scene apparently as a peacemaker, and laying his hand on Cathcart's shoulder, walked with him into the judge's chambers for a conference.

After Attorney Peters for the defense and Cathcart for the prosecution had made a short presentation of the facts as they saw them, and the judge in passing sentence had briefly summarized his own view of the case, the general sentiment among those present seemed to be that under the circumstances the judge had done the right thing. Peters made a clear and strong statement that carried much weight, showing

SCHOOL BOARD SUSTAINS WOOD; TEACHERS TO GO

Cases of Women Instructors Thoroughly Aired and Refutation Substantiated

Placing its stamp of approval on the administration of Principal Edgar Wood, of the Normal school, and his evidence refuting the charges brought against him by the two young women teachers, Miss Elta Davis and Miss Maud Dawson, the school commission, yesterday afternoon ruled that Miss Davis, now under suspension, be dismissed, with pay to December 3, 1912, and that Miss Dawson's plea for reinstatement on the faculty be denied.

Prof. Wood denied each and every charge made by the disgruntled instructors, his statement declaring the complaints were largely without real foundation and were the result of hostility aroused by the action of the department in removing them.

Nearly two days of the commission's time were given over to an impartial hearing of the teachers' case, and they were permitted to speak with a freedom even greater than any court of law would have permitted. In the end, Professor Wood's explanation, supported as it was by the principal's long career in the school and his recognized probity held the greater weight of credence. In the case of Miss Dawson, in fact, there was little hesitancy, for by her own testimony she had virtually proved the charge of insubordination made against her, according to the commission's rules.

Wood's Story Corroborated.
In that of Miss Davis, Principal Wood's story had the support of corroboration from others, including Mrs. M. T. Wilcox, a member of the commission, and School Inspector Gibson, both having visited Miss Davis' room and observed for themselves alleged inability to handle the pupils.

In this case yesterday morning Attorney Lightfoot, speaking for Miss Davis, intimated that the question of breach of contract might be carried into court if the commission did not rule favorably. Prof. Wood had not asked that she be dismissed from the department, arguing merely she was unfit for the position she had been holding at the Normal. But the commission, in view of all the facts, unanimously voted that she be dismissed.

Commission Busy This Morning.
The routine of school matters was resumed by the commission again today, taking up its work at 10 o'clock after the members had attended the session in Circuit Judge Robinson's court where Ed. McCriston was sentenced for a crime against a young girl who had been in the care of the girl's school here.

One of the features of the morning session today was the recommendation that an appropriation be made in the school budget to provide for a cooking instructor at the boys' school at Waialae. It was made evident that some of the commissioners at least consider it well for boys to understand the rudiments of preparing a meal.

Mrs. Wilcox suggested that enough money be taken from the maintenance fund to make possible the completion of the various small buildings and additions needed at the Moiliili school for girls.

That the John Medeiros scandal at Haou shall be made an impressive object lesson to all instructors in the department throughout the Territory is the aim of a resolution introduced by W. R. Farrington, authorizing Superintendent Pope to hand over to the county attorney of Maui all evidence in the Medeiros affair which that official may desire, if he decides to start a prosecution.

The adoption of this resolution definitely establishes the policy of the commission to stamp out and to give public authorities all the aid possible in fighting against immorality in the public schools of the Territory.

ing that the girl had been a partner in the man's guilt and that he had not in any way assaulted her. Cathcart's statement rested on the grounds that the community needs to understand that men cannot go to private homes for unlawful purposes with impunity, but he said he recognized that the prisoner in this case could not be found guilty on the grounds of trespass.

Judge Robinson's occasion comments and his short statement in passing sentence showed that both the facts of this particular case and the girl's previous lapses from the paths of virtue were taken into consideration.

Among those present this morning were many who have taken a prominent part in the present movement to check the prevalence of crime against women and girls. Bishop Restarick, chairman of the lig mass meeting last Sunday night, was there an interested listener, as were the Rev. A. A. Ebersole, the Rev. R. E. Smith, R. H. Trent, W. T. Pope, School Inspector Gibson, W. A. Bowen, W. S. Bowen, W. H. Rice, W. O. Aiken, L. R. Killam, Paul Super, F. C. Atherton, A. E. Larimer, J. A. Gilman, Miss Sadie C. Sterritt, superintendent of the Girls' Industrial school, and a number of women prominent in religious, benevolent and social welfare work.

When a man begins to abuse his home town it's time for him to move out. A cat may look at a king, but a man with hay fever would sneeze at anything.



YOUNG MEN OF FASHION

YOUNG MEN of fastidious ideas, who are the most critical in their dress, prefer "ALFRED BENJAMIN'S" CLOTHES to clothes made to the measure. Many of the best dressed men in town are wearing "BENJAMIN" Clothes. There are many reasons why they are wearing them. Come in and let us tell you a few of the reasons.

THE CLARION

WHOLESALE AND NOTICIOUS BREAD Love's Bakery

PROMOTION WORK FOR ANTIPODES

The Hawaiian Promotion Committee has made arrangements with the management of the Auckland Agricultural and Mineral Exhibit, which opens in 1913 and continues until 1914, to establish an Hawaiian exhibit there in the form of a large number of photographs of island scenes, literature, a series of lectures on Hawaii, and various advertising matter.

Secretary Wood made the statement this morning that such an exhibit would result in the stopping over in Honolulu of the majority of the tourists who will go from the Colonies to attend the Panama Pacific exhibition at San Francisco in 1915, and also that it will impress upon the minds of the people there the value of Hawaii as a summer resort.

A short time ago the committee forwarded a number of photographs and advertising matter to the manager of the Imperial hotel, to be shown at a banquet for Professor Shiga, who had at that time returned to Japan from a trip around the world in the interest of the Japanese government. The professor, during the time he was in Honolulu, took a great interest in this city as well as the islands in general, and it was at his request that these pictures were sent.

In a letter recently received by Secretary Wood, the manager of the Imperial hotel in Japan says that the pictures and advertising matter created keen interest among the guests who were present at the banquet, and that they are now being displayed in the principal cities of Japan.

HEAR CANON TALK.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild and Auxiliary of St. Andrew's Cathedral was held in the parish house at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several items of business were presented and the reports of the secretary and the treasurer were read. In the latter report it was shown that the total receipts of the delicatessen sale, which was held by the guild the day preceding Thanksgiving, amounted to \$392. Following the reading of the reports several matters relating to guild work were discussed. Rev. Canon Ault, who has recently returned from a trip to England, gave an interesting talk on that country, telling of the changes which he noted after an absence of fifteen years. The greater part of his talk was based on the churches and cathedrals, for which England is famous.

BIDS SUBMITTED FOR DISPENSARY BUILDING

Freitas & Fernandez are the lowest bidders for the contract for constructing the dispensary building at the Kalia hospital, their tender, opened this morning, being \$724 for the entire job. The other bids were: H. W. Cleveland, \$11,536; H. K. Defries, \$8587; and H. Fernandez, \$8705.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates at the "Pleasanton Hotel," cor. Wilder and Punahoa.—advertisement.

OAHU RAILWAY STOCK DECEASE

Oahu Railway stock, probably sympathy with sugar depressed down five points to 145 for a sale of 57 shares. Two shares of 57 shares, a point in sales of 80 shares at 26.50 in recess. It is unchanged at 26.50 for 30 shares, at 3 for 120 shares, at 5 for 20 shares; Oahu, at 205 shares in five unequal lots, Pineapple, at 44.75 for 210 shares, three unequal lots. Hawaiian Commercial also is unchanged at 40 shares, this being the only one on the board today.

CIGARETTES CAUSE OF MURDER

Accused Man Acquitted—Must Stop Smoking the Things

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 26.—Brumm, charging the jury in the case in which Edward Radler of Hawaii was charged with the murder of a girl, instructed that the Radler is a cigarette fiend, "taken into consideration." The judge pointed to the stained fingers of the defendant, said the fact that he smoked a pack of tobacco each week in making cigarettes was proof that Radler was affected and really caused murder. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and requested the judge to make the defendant swear to stop smoking another cigarette.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Entered of Record December 4, 1912, from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
F. E. Thompson Tr to Manuel Morana
Manuel P. Morana to Allen Robinson Ltd.
Samuel Friedenberg and wife to Hamakua Mill Co.
Sarah McAnugus and husband to William K. Simerson et al.
Chas. K. Kalaiiki to Lyn Suek Wha Thos R. Walker by Atty and wife to Harry Cannon
Joseph P. Mendonca to Mendonca Lots
Entered of Record December 4, 1912, from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.
Antone P. Pico and wife to Young Men's Savs Socy Ltd.
W. B. Hopkins to van Hamme Young Co Ltd.
W. E. Smith to W. H. Ries Sr.
Mary Steward (widow) to Catherine Steward
Kolou Protestant Church by Trust to Kaula Railway Co.
S. M. Damon and wife to Patrick Walsh
John Makaiwi and wife to Helen K. Noley

The last word received through wireless from the United States transport Logan now en route for Manila by the way of Nagasaki, Japan, was to the effect that the troopship would reach port on about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR SALE

CHEAP

Three 300 H. P.

Heine Water Tube Boilers

Were standing 135 lbs. working pressure when removed from our plant to be replaced by larger boilers.

For full particulars apply

Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

Honolulu.